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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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May, 1950

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Philippa Duke Schuyler

THE latest achievement of this teen age genius of the piano and score is a triumphant tour of the West Indies and the deep South on the way there. The Miami *Herald* commented:

The program, before which the most experienced and mature pianist would hesitate even when seated before the world's best-speaking Steinway, was performed by this youthful pianist with the utmost feeling, drive and fantastic technical proficiency.

MAKES NEWS

But Philippa has been making news like that for a long time. At the age of twenty-eight months, she had her first interview. Then the *New York Herald Tribune* reported that they had discovered a tiny genius in Harlem who could read, write, and spell hundreds of words while still nursing her bottle. It was fully two years before Philippa lived down her reputation as a scholar and became known as a musical prodigy. At the age of four, *Time* gave over its musical section to a discussion of her first ten piano compositions, which had names like *The Nigerian Dance, Rolling Home* and *Dance of the Fairies.*

After that, on every birthday until the war took the headlines from her, the Metropolitan press cited her annual amazing accomplishments. These included giving two recitals at the age of eight at the New York World's Fair devoted to her own compositions; winning gold medals from all the music groups in the city, and taking eight consecutive prizes from the N. Y. Philharmonic Young People's Concerts at Carnegie Hall. At ten, she graduated from grammar school and appeared regularly on the NBC Sunday children's radio program, Coast to Coast on a Bus, performing her own works. In addition, she had been guest artist on most of the networks on such shows as We The People with Deems Taylor (twice); Hobby Lobby and WQXR's music programs.

FIRST SYMPHONY

But even World War II, had to step aside and let Philippa back in the news when at the age of twelve, she wrote her first symphonic composition, *Manhattan Nocturne,* and had it performed by Rudolph Ganz and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. The *New York Times* said:

The piece shows more than expert workmanship, it is truly poetic, the expression of genuine feeling, a gentle soft beauty and imagination.

(*Continued on page* 333)

■ A round by round report on the fight to enact the New Jersey Freeman bill

How History Was Made in State of New Jersey

By Philip Greenwood

ON April 5, 1949, the most advanced piece of civil-rights legislation to appear on the statute books of any state in the union was enacted into law by the State of New Jersey. By virtue of this legislation, the state itself became the protagonist in eliminating discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

The law reads:

". . . Any tavern, roadhouse, or hotel, whether for entertainment of transient guests or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest; any retail shop or store; any restaurant, eating house, or place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; any place maintained for the sale of ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, soda water or confections, or where any beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises; any garage, any public conveyance operated on land or water, or in the air, and stations and terminals thereof; any public bathhouse, public boardwalk, public seashore accommodation; any auditorium, meeting place, or public hall; any theatre or other place of public amusement, motion-picture house, music hall, roof garden, skating rink, swimming pool, amusement and recreation park, fair, bowling alley, gymnasium, shooting gallery, billiard and pool parlor; any comfort station; any dispensary, clinic or hospital; and any public library, any kindergarten, primary and secondary school, trade or business school, high school, academy, college and university, or any educational institution under the supervision of the State Board of Education or the Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey. (Section 5—subsection J, Freeman Civil Rights Law.)

The passage of this bill unquestionably represented an overwhelming victory for all those who are deeply convinced that discrimination is dangerously un-American and that it presents a serious threat to the institutions and foundation of a free and democratic state. For, as has

PHILIP GREENWOLD, *a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is executive secretary of the New Jersey State Region of the American Jewish Congress and a member of the Steering Committee of the Joint Council for Civil Rights.*

often been said, reaction finds democracy vulnerable precisely where democracy ceases and in the United States democracy has most frequently ceased at the boundaries of race, color, and creed. It is undoubtedly very gratifying to those of us who are deeply committed to the basic philosophy of our country that the state itself should take responsibility for the elimination of discrimination since the state represents, more than any other social institution, the common cooperation of all people in the guarantee that everyone be protected from violation of his fundamental rights. This is especially true because of the great power that the state has in its legislative, executive, judicial and police agencies.

METHOD OF ENFORCEMENT

The enactment in 1945 of fair employment practices legislation in New Jersey gave rise to a new method of enforcing anti-discrimination legislation. Sixty years of civil-rights legislation in our state have established, as both the President's Committee and the New Jersey Committee on Civil Rights have recognized, that exclusive reliance on criminal proceedings or civil actions for damages has not been conducive to effective enforcement. It is not often that prosecutors are zealous in instituting proceedings or that judges and juries are willing to convict. It is exceedingly burdensome for private individuals to gather the necessary evidence and frequently even more difficult to provide the funds necessary for civil litigation; and even if a verdict is rendered against the defendant, the amount of the judgment is usually too small to deter repetition of the offense.

The fair employment practices statutes provide for enforcement by an administrative agency empowered to investigate charges of discriminatory practices. It attempts to eliminate the practices by conferences, and, if unsuccessful, to hold hearings and issue judicially enforceable cease and desist orders. The individual who has suffered discrimination therefore need only file a simple complaint with the Division Against Discrimination of the State Department of Education in order to have this procedure invoked on his behalf, and at no cost to himself and with a minimum of trouble.

The Freeman bill was prepared by the New Jersey Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress at the time when the State of New Jersey had just adopted a new Constitution and when there was an opportunity to interest the State Legislature in implementing the civil rights section of the new Constitution. The American Jewish Congress conceived the plan of broadening the jurisdiction of the agency responsible for enforcing FEPC to include jurisdiction over all discriminatory acts in the area of public accommodations, including educational facilities.

DIFFICULTIES FACED

No one involved either in the drafting of the legislation or in the intensive campaign to win its enactment labored under any illusions as to the difficulties to be overcome. We expected the opposition of powerful, well-heeled lobbies; and we

had to organize the support of sympathetic individuals and organizations, both Jewish and non-Jewish. In working toward this end, the American Jewish Congress, with the help of the NAACP, the New Jersey CIO, the New Jersey Council of Churches, and the League of Women Voters, established the Joint Council for Civil Rights, under the chairmanship of Herbert H. Tate. The JCCR eventually came to include fifty-two state-wide organizations, representing well over a million people. Sole purpose of these groups was passage of the Freeman bill, and their joint efforts represent a unique chapter in the struggle for civil rights in New Jersey.

At the very beginning of the campaign, early in 1948, we found ourselves in an anomalous position when we discovered that the sole Negro member of the New Jersey legislature opposed the legislation. We were seeking support for legislation that would prove of tremendous value to the Negro, yet here was the only Negro spokesman in the legislature opposing it. This was a serious obstacle, since it gave many legislators the opportunity to take a neutral position on the bill, for they argued that "Negroes are divided on it." Nor was this by any means the only obstacle. Opposition ranged all the way from those who attacked the legislation as visionary to those who proclaimed the doctrine that discrimination can only be eliminated by education. Some even went so far as to dub the legislation "facist" in character, since it would deny individuals their "democratic right" to discriminate against Jewish, Negro, and other minority groups.

OBJECTIONS TO BILL

Some of these objections, 'tis true, came from confused but honest people. Many of them, however, emanated from those more interested in rationalizing their prejudices than in contributing to the development of the democratic process. A good indication of the nature of the expected fight came during the first conference held with the twelve assemblymen of the Essex county delegation in the New Jersey legislature. With the exception of Assemblywoman Grace Freeman, who had agreed to sponsor the bill, the delegates generally implied that they could understand our desire to have a bill of this type introduced in the legislature for "educational purposes," but "that we should not feel bad if we did not succeed in having it introduced this year." They found it difficult to believe that we were serious when we expressed our desire to have the bill actually adopted by the legislature. During the next few weeks, however, after the Essex county delegates had had the benefit of a considerable number of expressions of opinion from a great number of organizations, we were informed that they would consider having the bill introduced "by request."

Now, it is a well-known fact that a bill which is introduced "by request" usually dies because the manner of the introduction itself means that no one in the legislature is sufficiently interested to take responsibility for it. Opposition of the sole

Negro member of the legislature continued to furnish ammunition for our opponents. They kept iterating that the Negroes themselves were divided on the bill. Only the unshaken conviction of the leaders of the Joint Council that the people of New Jersey wanted the bill passed kept the entire issue alive during this period.

Therefore, on May 10, 1948, Assemblywoman Grace Freeman, a staunch champion of the bill, introduced the comprehensive civil rights bill "by request" just as the State Legislature was adjourning until August, when it was scheduled to reconvene for a special session. This gave us a three-month period of grace to change the attitude of the legislators towards the bill. The only way this could conceivably be done would be through a "grass roots" movement. It was clear that the New Jersey legislature had to be convinced that the constitutional guarantees of civil rights were being taken seriously by the people.

WORK INTENSIFIED

The Joint Council intensified its work. A series of state-wide meetings were called, county chapters of the Joint Council were set up throughout the state; educational campaigns to explain the provisions of the bill to the membership of the organizations making up the Joint Council were launched in order to enlist an army of active workers for the legislation; forums were organized; petitions, letters, and telegrams were mailed by the hundreds to every assemblyman and every state senator; radio broadcasts were put together; delegations visited their representatives; editorials appeared in local newspapers; and ministers preached sermons.

The effect of this work soon became evident. In August 1948, just before the state legislature reconvened, Assemblyman Hugh L. Mehorter, chairman of the assembly judiciary committee announced a public hearing on the bill.

OPPORTUNITY APPEARED

This was the opportunity for which we had been waiting. We were confident that at any public hearing on the bill it would be possible to demonstrate the overwhelming desire of the people of New Jersey for this type of legislation.

We were correct in this assumption. Representatives of almost 300 organizations jammed the assembly chambers during the hearing to urge passage of the bill. In addition to the representatives of the Jewish and Protestant faiths, Judge John G. Rafferty, in the name of the Catholic Church of New Jersey expressed approval of the legislation. This was the first time in the history of the legislature that representatives of the three major faiths had spoken out in support of legislation of this type.

The desire for action on the bill was so evident that on the very day following the hearing, the bill was reported out favorably and scheduled for a vote two days later. On August 27, following conferences with legislative leaders in the Assembly, the bill came up for a vote.

Procedure in the New Jersey legislature requires thirty-one votes for the passage of any bill in the As-

sembly, but if a bill receives more than 21 votes it can be sent back to committee for amendment. When the vote was called on the Freeman bill on August 27, the entire Democratic delegation, mainly from Hudson county, abstained and only 27 votes were cast for the bill. Thus the bill had failed in its first trial. At this point Assemblywoman Freeman, by adroitly utilizing various procedural methods, arranged to have the bill sent back to committee for amendment with the understanding that it would come up for another vote three days later.

FIRST TRIAL

On its first trial the bill had achieved four votes less than necessary for passage in the Assembly. Another opportunity presented itself three days later. It was clear that a change in the entire picture would have to be accomplished. The Joint Council for Civil Rights mobilized itself to make that alteration in the allotted three days.

It was a very active weekend. Every person of influence in the state that could possibly be reached was reached. Leaders of the organizations, which had worked so hard up to this point, worked even harder to see that every possible telegram from every possible individual reached the proper state legislator, and the response to our call for assistance was heartening. For instance, in one community, Union City of Hudson county, members of the American Jewish Congress were told by local Western Union that they could take no more wires as their facilities were already overtaxed and deliveries could not be guaranteed. Similar instances of the response to the Joint Council occurred in many other communities as well.

Early on Monday, August 30, the leaders of the Joint Council appeared once more in the Assembly hallways. It was clear that the weekend efforts had not been in vain. The attitude of many legislators toward the Freeman bill was different from what it had been only three days before. When the bill came up for vote, it was passed by a vote of 49 to 1.

We had cleared one hurdle only to meet another. There were only three more sessions of the State Senate before adjournment. Under the New Jersey senate procedure a minimum of 11 votes are required in the Republican senatorial caucus before a bill can be reported to the floor. We were, therefore, faced with the immediate need of eleven supporters for the bill out of a group of 21 senators, many of whom it was rumored were responsive to hotel interests, swimming pool interests, and all the other interests opposed to the bill. Starting out with the two or three senators who had agreed to vote for the bill in the caucus, we could not force the total beyond 9, despite the fact that every senator, without exception, when approached by his constituents had blandly assured them that he favored the bill and would vote for it on the floor. Yet he invariably refused to commit himself on his position on the bill in caucus. So the 1948 session adjourned without approving the Freeman bill.

(*Continued on page* 334)

Wide World

MASK MAKING HOBBY—*Mrs. Beulah Woodard, Los Angeles housewife who makes masks of African aborigines for a hobby, is shown painting clay models of African warriors which have been fired for use as wall ornaments. The clay models before firing were used as models for her chamois skin masks.*

Acme

DEPENDENT YOUNGSTERS *Children's Center (New York) visiting back stage at Palace after seeing special Easter show. They meet Leonard Gautier and one of his trained dogs.*

■ She gets them out of bed in the morning

A Wake Up Service

By Mabel Love

A SMALL business man had employed a secretary, mainly to have someone in his office to answer the telephone. He had figured she was worth her salary at that job alone. But when she left him to get married, he was convinced of it. For without her he had missed several calls and as a result had lost several important contracts.

Then someone told him about Althea Jones and her Wake Up Service. His troubles were now over, and at a fraction of the former cost.

Mrs. Althea Jones, of Sharon Hill, Pa., alert and pleading of voice and manner, is the wife of a totally disabled veteran of World War I. She has always found it necessary to add to the family income, but as her husband's condition grew worse she knew that she would have to operate some kind of business in her own home.

She knew that most physicians subscribed to a telephone service to take their calls when they were out of their offices. If this service was beneficial to the doctors, why not a similar service for small business concerns? After thinking it over, Mrs. Jones inserted the following notice in the personal column of a newspaper:

I will wake you up in the morning or take your telephone calls during your absence from home or place of business. Althea Jones' Wake Up Service.

The response was immediate. Many requests for her services came from hard-to-awaken men. "I never hear my alarm clock," one client explained, "and I'm often late for work."

"Perhaps you would not hear the telephone either," Mrs. Jones suggested honestly.

"Lady," the sleepy-head insisted, "when I know I'm paying good money to have the telephone call me, my frugal subconscious will respond."

And so it did. "He answers me promptly every morning when I call him at 6:30," Mrs. Jones explained; "and he has never been late for work once since he subscribed to my service."

As for the business men and

(*Continued on page* 334)

MABEL LOVE *lives in Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania.*

MRS. ALTHEA JONES *who operates a wake-up-service at Sharon, Pa.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That Negroes in the Virginia colony were not legally slaves until 1661? Prior to that time they were treated as indentured servants.

★ ★ ★

That Dr. Emmanuel Very, of Martinique, is secretary of the French Chamber of Deputies?

★ ★ ★

That Negroes constituted 19.3 percent of the American population in 1790? Today they make up about 9 percent of the total.

A. Kepler—U. S. Army

THE SIX NEGRO CADETS *attending the U. S. Military Academy at West Point are shown standing on the steps off Washington Hall. First row (L to R): Cadet Bernard C. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; Gerald W. Corprew, Bronx, N. Y.; Clifford Worthy, Detroit, Mich.; and Norman J. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Back row (L to R): Cadets James R. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Roscoe Robinson, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.*

RUNNER-UP AND WINNER: *Nancy Chaffee (right), Ventura, Calif., and Althea Gibson, New York, hold prizes at the Seventh Armory in New York. Miss Chaffee defeated Miss Gibson to win the Women's National Indoor Championship. Bottom: Matthew Henson, 83, (left) only living member of Admiral Peary's expedition to the North Pole being honored at a joint ceremony conducted by the Afro-American newspapers and the Department of Defense.*

Wide World—Dept. Defense

■ The facts in the now four-year-old Heman Sweatt case

Separate Is Not Equal

By Edna B. Kerin

IT was a balmy April morning in the Nation's Capital. Spring vacationists in holiday mood were milling around the fabulous marble edifices, monuments to the revered founders of our democracy. Groups of high school students ambled through the long corridors of the Capitol; listened curiously to the endles debate in the legislative halls; gaped as a guide pointed out the structures that house the FBI, the Mint, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

And in the midst of the holiday sight-seeing, history was being made. Casual observers, strolling between the stately columns of the United States Supreme Court and passing beneath its imposing facade bearing the pronouncement "Equal Justice Under Law," were immediately struck by the contrast between the atmosphere here and elsewhere in tourist Washington.

There was a sober hush in the marble halls. Several hundred intent persons stood quietly in line, patiently waiting for the guards to begin admitting spectators to the 260-seat courtroom. More than a hundred Howard university law students had "cut" classes and hustled to the Supreme Court at 8:30 in the morning, to assure themselves places at the front of the queue. One hundred and sixty-five lawyers, from all over the country, jammed the section reserved for the members of the Supreme Court bar. Three dozen reporters battled for vantage points in the crowded press box.

For here, on the third and fourth of April, 1950, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was asking the highest tribunal in the land to render a judgment that racial segregation in the United States does not constitute "equal protection of the laws." The court was being asked to reverse its 54-year-old ruling that states may provide "separate but equal" facilities for Negro Americans.

The NAACP was asking the Supreme Court to declare that the doctrine of "separate but equal" is a legend and a fallacy, and that racial segregation constitutes a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Of the three precedent-shattering cases constituting this forthright chal-

EDNA B. KERIN *is an assistant in the NAACP department of public relations.*

lenge to segregation—*Sweatt vs. The University of Texas, McLaurin vs. the University of Oklahoma,* and *Henderson vs. the Southern Railway* —perhaps the best known and most widely-heralded is the Sweatt case.

Heman Marion Sweatt, an intelligent, well spoken, mild-mannered Houstonian, wants to study law at the University of Texas. He is a former school teacher, who qualified in civil service examinations for a post-office clerkship, but who, because of discrimination, was denied this position and became a letter carrier instead. His scholarship record, his B.A. degree from Wiley College, and his graduate study at the University of Michigan qualify him for legal studies. He is denied admission to the law school of the University of Texas for one reason alone—he is a Negro.

MR. AND MRS. HEMAN SWEATT

For four years Sweatt's case has been dragging through the courts. For four long years this man, whose ambition to study law was spurred by his desire to iron out complicated legal technicalities by which the ambiguous civil service provisions could deny him a job whose qualifications he met, has carried a mail bag on his back and patiently awaited the outcome of the gradual, protracted operation of justice in our courts.

"Those four years are *gone,*" Sweatt sadly observes. "And what does a *poor* person do, who has no money and doesn't have an organization like the NAACP to espouse his cause and carry a case through from court to court and from year to year? This kind of long-drawnout struggle for justice forces recognition of the great good done by organizations like the NAACP."

The four-year court fight began after Sweatt appealed to the NAACP, following the university's refusal of his application on March 16, 1946.

DISTRICT COURT

The District Court of Travis county, in response to an NAACP petition, declared in June of that year that the Texas' refusal to admit Sweatt to the University of Texas School of Law constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws, since this institution is the only publicly-supported school within the state which provides legal training. The court, however, gave the university officials six months in which to

provide a course of legal instruction "substantially equal" to that which was provided at the University of Texas.

Six months later, at a second hearing, the court dismissed the case on the ground that the state had made available another law school providing legal training substantially equal to that afforded at the University of Texas. The record clearly shows that no such law school had been established, but that the state had only promised the court that it would furnish separate legal educational facilities in the future.

NAACP attorneys then appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals for Texas, which set aside the judgment of the lower court and remanded the case for further proceeding. By the time a trial was held, on May 12-18, 1947, the State of Texas had set up a make-shift three-room law school for Sweatt in the basement of a building in the down-town section of Austin. There were no private offices for the faculty or dean. The rooms had been leased for a period from March 1 to August 31, 1947, at $125 a month; there was no assurance as to where the proposed law school would be located after August 31. The university officials admitted that "there was no fair comparison in monetary value between the two schools."

ATTACK ON SEGREGATION

At this trial NAACP attorneys made a complete legal and sociological attack upon the doctrine of "separate but equal" as applied to higher education. Called as witnesses were such eminent educators as Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the school of education at Howard university; Dean Earl G. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania law school; and Professor Malcolm P. Sharp, of the University of Chicago law school; as well as the eminent sociologist and anthropologist, Dr. Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago.

In June, 1947, the District Court, after this second trial, held that the makeshift law school was substantially equal to the law school of the University of Texas—with its 65,000-volume library, its sixteen full-time and three part-time professors, its student body of approximately 800, its modern beautful buildings, its years of accreditation, its prestige in the community and in the nation, and its budget of several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The NAACP carried the appeal to the Court of Civil Appeals for Texas, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, and then to the Supreme Court of Texas, which refused to hear the case or to render any opinion as to why it would not hear the case. NAACP attorneys then had only one alternative and that was to petition the United States Supreme Court to review the case.

In the meantime, the State of Texas set up what is known as the University of Texas for Negroes at Houston. An attempt was made to equalize graduate facilities for Negro students in the state; the law school at Austin was closed and relocated at Houston. The state has been feverishly attempting to make this university "equal" to the University of Texas with respect to physical plant and facilities, in the hope that the Supreme Court will uphold

the "separate but equal" doctrine in education.

SOUTHERN OPINION

Ironically, the courts and state administration of Texas and of the whole South, which stubbornly resist the tide of progress and exert such painstaking effort to reinforce the fast-cracking walls of segregation and legalized discrimination, appear to be no true reflection of the tenor of public opinion in that area. The case of Heman Sweatt dramatically illustrates this irony, and gives lie to the old assertion that "the South is not ready" for the termination of segregation. The sympathy with which his white fellow-southerners have regarded Sweatt's contention that a segregated legal education cannot be an equal legal education dispels any apprehensions that "dire consequences" might result from his admission to the University of Texas.

Student interest in the case stimulated the formation of a University of Texas chapter of the NAACP (all-white, necessarily) in April, 1947. At the present time, the NAACP chapter is in the midst of an intense membership drive and an all-out campaign to stir up student support for this ambitious six-point program:

Immediate admission of qualified Negro applicants on the same basis as whites; Hiring of Negro professors and staff members on the same basis as all other applicants; Abolition of all forms of white supremacy and racist expression; Full integration of Negroes, after their admission, and participation in all campus activities; No discrimination in university residences; and Immediate addition of courses of study presenting the contributions of the Negro to American civilization.

The personal interest taken by the Texas students in Sweatt's case is continuously in evidence. They have visited his home, invited him to their dormitories, and made tentative provisions for his lodging at the university if the court orders his admission. They have written forthright editorials in their campus publications to convey their feeling to the community. They have even contributed funds to the processing of the case.

Campus organizations which have joined the NAACP chapter in demanding Sweatt's admission are Canterbury (Episcopal) Club, Campus Guild Co-op, Wesley (Methodist) Foundation, Community Church Student Fellowship, American Veterans Committee, Mortar Board (campus honor society), Lutheran Student Association, Baptist Student Union, Hillel (B'nai B'rith) Independents, Student Federalists, W.I.C.A., YMCA, YWCA, Latin American League, Alba Club, and Common Sense.

SWEATT SUPPORT

Sweatt's support among white southerners is not limited to campus groups. On his mail route, which covers an all-white community of laborers and railway workers, he has encountered understanding and free discussion of the case. Of 528 letters he has received since institution of his suit in 1946, only 57 have been unfavorable or have contained any kind of threats, and more than half of those from white southerners favor his admission to the university. Only one was a really rabid crank

letter, and that came from Chicago. Sweatt has never been threatened with physical violence, nor has he ever been confronted with any concerted activity on the part of the Ku Klux Klan or other organized hate groups.

The opposing sides lined up in an impressive array for the Supreme Court hearings. Throwing the weight of the U. S. government behind the NAACP in its legal attack on the practice of segregation, Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath and Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman filed a friend of the court brief on behalf of the Justice Department, and stood before the court to declare that "segregation, however practiced is a violation of the Constitution of the United States." Other briefs in support of the NAACP position in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases were filed by the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Legal Education, a group of 205 professors and deans from leading law schools throughout the country; the CIO; American Veterans Committee; the American Jewish Committee, in conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; and the Japanese-American Citizens' League.

Standing behind the State of Texas in its frantic battle to have discriminatory racial practices upheld by law were the attorneys-general of eleven southern states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and attorney for Sweatt, together with W. J. Durham of Dallas, asserted repeatedly that the issue involved was an attack on the validity of segregation, and insisted that the building of a new separate law school for Negroes in Texas in no way alters the fact that separate legal education is in itself unequal legal education.

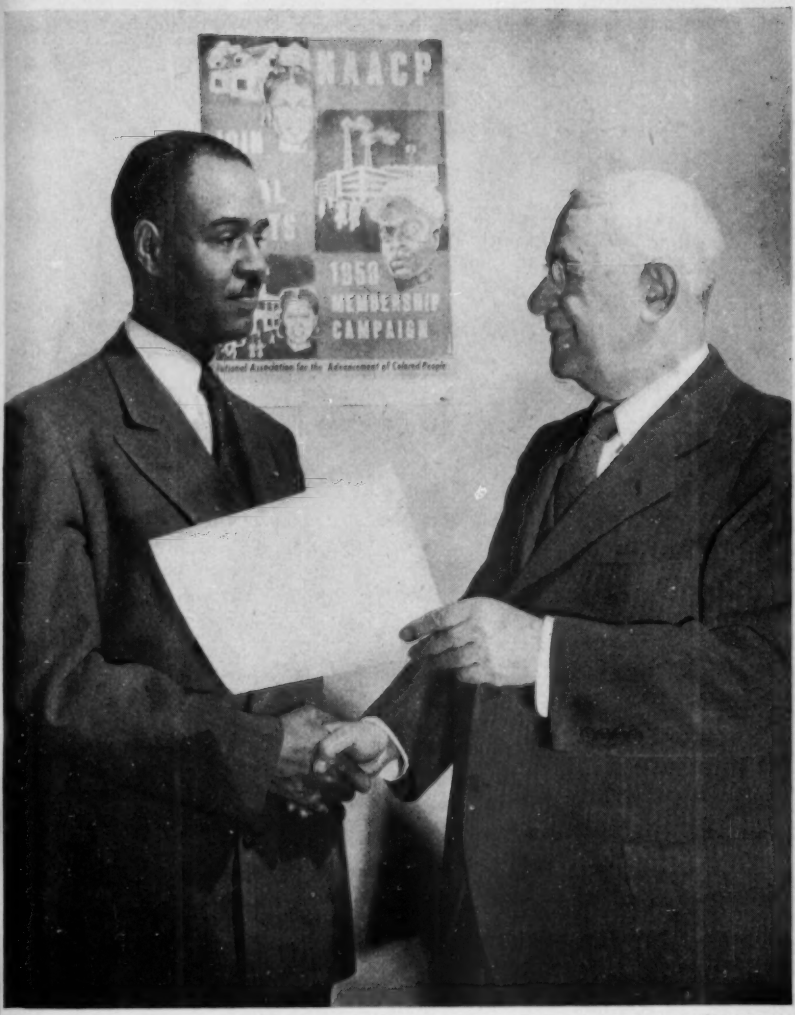
"Public education is not a privilege," Mr. Marshall declared. "It is the foundation of the exercise of all our constitutional rights." Pointing out that Texas spends millions of dollars a year on public education, Mr. Marshall referred to "uncontradicted evidence that there is no rational relationship between racial differences and public education," and urged removal of racial barriers from governmentally-supported schools.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE

The threats of violence constantly referred to by the Southern attorneys-general in their brief supporting the State of Texas were discounted by Mr. Marshall with the statement that "our rights cannot be conditioned by a threat of what a few unlawful people will do." When the "white primary" cases were before the courts, he recalled, violence was predicted if Negroes were permitted to vote. No such incidents resulted and "Negroes are not only voting freely in Texas, but are part and parcel of the political machine as though this had been going on for a hundred years."

Perhaps one of the most salient points made by Mr. Marshall in his brilliant rebuttal of the positions taken by Attorney-General Price Daniel and First Assistant Attorney-General Joe R. Greenhill of Texas

(*Continued on page* 332)



Ransom

ROY WILKINS BECOMES NAACP LIFE MEMBER—*Roy Wilkins, acting secretary NAACP, receives congratulations and life membership certificate from Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president. Mr. Wilkins is the first NAACP staff member to get his name on the roster of $500 life members of the NAACP.*

■ "A small point, this expression of racial arrogance"

A California Triviality

By Joseph W. Eaton

CALIFORNIA'S State Capitol in Sacramento is a delight to the eye. Built comfortably within a park of luscious semi-tropical vegetation, it has nothing of the tax-stinginess and spittoon-period mustiness characteristic of the home of so many state governments. It is up-to-date in everything — sound proofing, pleasant public-receptionists, sanitary public toilets, and cool drinking fountains. There is one exception. Its anthropology is pre-Darwinian.

The walls of the Rotunda are covered with huge symbolic murals of California's history. No visitor can miss them—or should. The painting of Epoch III, Panel II by Arthur F. Mathews is accompanied by the following explanation:

> Here future leads the way for the caravan going onward, quite oblivious to the majestic figure of the Indian, who stands for an era to be replaced by the civilization of the more *virile White race*. (Author's italics.)

It is a small point, this expression of condescending racial arrogance. But it is big enough to sour any of California's many non-white taxpayers who come to view their temple of government and whose taxes help to maintain it. One shudders to think of how many distinguished Asiatic visitors might view this *bedroom interpretation of history* with amused pity for America's men of science, who give false credit to their genes for what they achieved through their culture, their more abundant resources, and (lest we forget) the superior killing-power of muskets over arrows.

When Governor Warren was informed by letter about this racist allusion in his official home, there was no reply. A few months later, however, a pre-publication copy of this article was sent to him by the writer. It may have had the semblance of journalistic blackmail, but it resulted in quick action:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS DIVISION
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 14

(*Continued on page* 335)

Dr. JOSEPH W. EATON *is a professor at Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.*

Good News

Championship in the Eastern States contract bridge tournament, after two sessions of play, was won on March 23 by Mrs. Chauncey Gibson of New York City and Mrs. Byron Brooks of Brooklyn. This is the first victory by Negroes in a regional tournament. In fact, until 1949 no Negro had ever played in a ranking tournament of the American Contract Bridge League, which sponsors the principal contract bridge competitions in the United States.

★ ★ ★

Adèle Premice has been appointed secretary to Dennis Flanagan, editor of *Scientific American* and vice-president of Scientific American, Inc. This is the first time this magazine has ever employed a colored secretary. Miss Premice was formerly secretary to the NAACP church secretary, Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr.

★ ★ ★

George W. Streator, former New York Times' reporter, is now editor of the *Pilot*, official organ of the National Maritime Union of America (CIO).

★ ★ ★

Jerry B. Jones of Yonkers, N. Y., is the first colored butcher to be employed by the A & P grocery chain in a white residential area. The store is at 3652 Broadway, Washington Heights.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Alvin W. Rose has been appointed the first visiting Negro professor at St. Louis University. He will teach in the graduate school for the summer session.

★ ★ ★

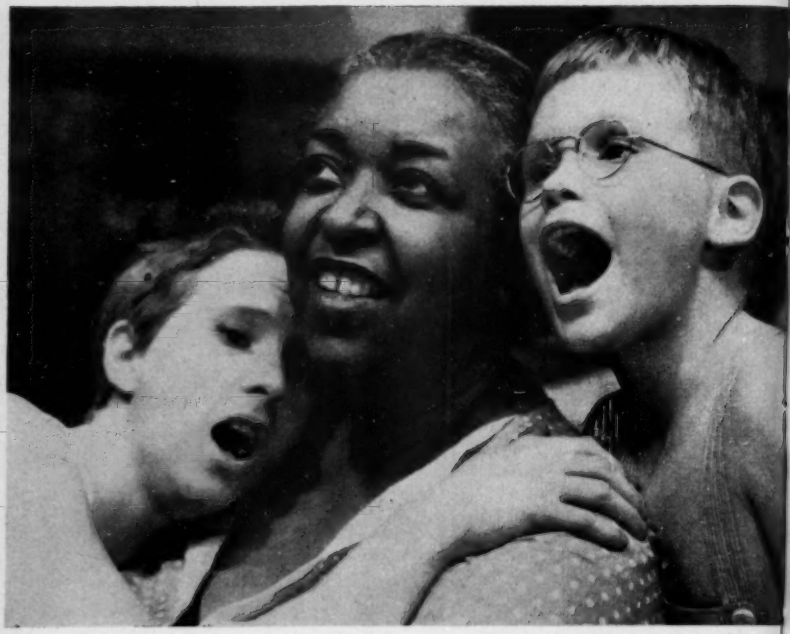
Mrs. Christine Berry, a graduate of West Virginia State, has been hired as an associate consumer-research director of the Perma Starch Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

★ ★ ★

Lt. (jg) John W. Lee, Medical Corps, USNR, is the first colored doctor to serve at the naval hospital at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California.

★ ★ ★

James H. Berry is the first Negro clerk to be employed by the 34th Street branch of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City. Inez Smith is the first colored woman to be employed as an assistant librarian in the Chase National Bank, New York City.



Acme

STARS OF A BROADWAY HIT—*Starring in the current Broadway hit play,* THE MEMBERS OF THE WEDDING, *are (L to R) Julie Harris, Ethel Waters, and seven-year-old Brandon de Wilde, who has never acted before. The New York Drama Critics' Circle award has been given to the Carson McCullers' play for being the best American play of the year.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That among the four musicians who played for dances in the 16th century in Habana, Cuba, was the colored woman guitarist, Micaela Gómez or Ginez! Born a free woman in Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo, Micaela played with Pedro Almanza, violinist; Jácome Viceira, clarinetist; and Pascual Ochoa, violinist. This quartet had a monopoly on the dance music of their day.

African Brevities

GABRIEL d'ARBOUSSIER, secretary-general of Le Rassemblement Démocratique African (RDA) [African Democratic Assembly] complains that the French Communist party is the only political party willing to present African grievances before the French Chamber of Deputies, and that for this reason the RDA has been smeared as Communist. President of the RDA is Félix Houphouet, who comes from an old family of African chiefs on the Ivory Coast. Gabriel d'Arboussier, the secretary-general, is son of a former French colonial governor and an aristocratic mother from the ruling family of Djenné. He was educated at the Colonial School and has held many colonial administrative posts in Haute-Volta, Senegal, and French Equatorial Africa. He is now a deputy from Gabon in the Middle Congo.

■

A SIMILAR complaint comes from the Cape Colored in South Africa. They say that the Communist party is the only political group which offers the Colored an accpetable policy. G. J. Golding, president of the Cape People's National Union, comments: "Whether this policy is practical under the circumstances is another matter. It is a bare fact, however, that the non-European today is more influenced by those people who offer them what is commonly termed pie-in-the-sky than by considerations of whether such a policy is practical or not."

■

AN average of 250 Africans a day pass through the Durban magistrate's court. More than 200,000 Africans are convicted in a single year in Union courts. This is not the result of any singular depravity or criminality on the part of Africans but results from the multiplicity of restrictive regulations governing African life. Most of the offences for which Africans are convicted are statutory offences which are not offences for Europeans. Needing ten passes plus his poll and hut tax receipts, an African must be a bye-law Houdini if he is to keep out of the toils of the law.

■

A SOUTH AFRICAN native has about as much freedom of movement as a New Yorker in a subway car during the rush hour. The New Yorker's freedom is shackled by the sheer mass of his fellows; the African's, by the red-tape of the pass. He must have a *Trex Pass,* to leave the reserve; an *Identification Pass,* required of all Africans: a *Traveling Pass,* to leave

the district in which he is registered; a *Monthly Pass,* which is a contract for a service; a *Special Pass,* if he decides to hunt work in town; a *Day Special Pass,* if he wishes to visit another location than his own; a *Night Special Pass,* if he wants to stay out after 10:00 P.M.; a *Location Visitor's Pass,* he has to get this from the local superintendent to visit another location; a *Lodger's Pass,* required of all Africans over eighteen living in a municipal location; a *Daily Laborer's Pass,* needed if he works at a trade; and if he is a teacher or preacher, an *Exemption Pass.*

■

DESPITE the pledge to restore works of art and national monuments looted from Ethiopia, Italy has not made such restoration. The statue of the Lion of Judah, for example, removed from the square in front of the Addis Ababa railway station is still standing were it was re-erected in Rome.

MORE than 6,000 people were involved in the savage rioting at Asmara, Eritrea, Africa, in February. The fighting was mainly between Copts and Muslims.

APARTHEID (racial segregation) has now been applied to the railway buses on the routes to Hout Bay and the Docks in Cape Town, South Africa. Back seats in the single-deck buses on these routes are reserved for non-Europeans. The division is marked by white metal signs with red lettering: "Europeans only in front of this." The signs are hung from the baggae racks and can be moved forward or backward according to the number of white or non-European passengers.

■

RALPH IZZARD, in the London *Daily Mail,* reports the arrival of the first 1,000 Italian troops at Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, Africa. British troops guarded danger spots to prevent any possible anti-Italian demonstrations. Italian Somaliland has been occupied by the British since April, 1940.

THE Cape colored are protesting against the use of derogatory racial epithets by Afrikaans public officials. Such terms as "Hotnot," "Aia," and "Outa" are regarded by the Colored as odious despite the contention of the Afrikaans that they do not use them pejoratively.

DID YOU KNOW —

That René Maran, famous French Negro writer and winner of the Goncourt Prize for his *Batouala* in 1921, has published 17 volumes? Four volumes of poetry, seven novels, two of short stories, three biographies, and one book of essays.

Lido Studio

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BROOKLYN YOUTH COUNCIL—*These young people are (front row L to R) David Boone, Betty Mattox, Al Moore (President) Marilyn Rock, Thomas Martin, and Anne Pooser. Standing (L to R) are Thelma Eastmond, Hume Smith, Bernard Newman, Eleanor Landy, Logan Jenkins, Arthur Kumkin, and Perlean Parker.*

DID YOU KNOW—

That the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1883 invalidating the Federal Civil Rights Act made possible the passage and enforcement of jim-crow legislation?

★ ★ ★

That all American liberal movements have foundered sooner or later on the shoals of "the color question"?

■ Article-book review of a valuable book

Anatomy of Political Decadence

By Henry Lee Moon

THE pivotal character of the Negro as a political factor in shaping the trends of American democracy grows more evident and gains more recognition day by day. From the founding of the nation, the Negro has been an important, if unrecognized, political factor. His very presence posed a political dilemma which has profoundly conditioned the development of American political institutions and practices, even though his role has been, for the most part, catalytic rather than dynamic.

Until yesterday, save for the aborted Reconstruction period, the Negro's political influence in the region of his greatest concentration was solely negative. It was not what the Negro himself did, but what was done to him that gave him a macabre political significance and made him, willy-nilly, the dominant political issue throughout the South. The fancied "black domination" which the Red Shirts and the Ku Klux Klan, aided and abetted by certain northern interests, deposed in 1876, was succeeded by the reality of complete domination by the Negro issue.

The story of what this issue has done to the South—how it has distorted democratic practices, spawned demagoguery, created the one-party system and retarded the whole region—is minutely and brilliantly revealed in the scholarly, readable and authoritative study of *Southern Politics** by V. O. Key, Jr., and his associates at the University of Alabama. While not primarily concerned with the Negro, this volume recognizes, as any such study must, the traumatic impact of the Negro upon the politics of the region.

The "great changes . . . working underneath the visible surface" which Gunnar Myrdal perceived in 1942 in his classic tome, *An American Dilemma*, have already developed "a dynamic situation full of possibilities" which gives new and added significance and pertinence to Dr. Key's

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* *Southern Politics* by V. O. Key, Jr., New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1949. XXVI+675+XIV pp. $6.00.

restrained observation that "the underlying southern liberalism will undoubtedly be mightily strengthened" by the expanding Negro vote, "for the Negro, recent experience indicates, allies himself with liberal factions whenever they exist."

When one considers that without the support of the South, reaction in America would be doomed to early collapse, the vital role of the Negro vote is immediately apparent. Key is not alone in this realization, as witness the frantic efforts to rally the pivotal Negro vote for liberal candidates in the current campaigns in Florida and North Carolina. The milder conservatives, as well as the rabid white supremacists, are deeply concerned by the liberal trend of the southern Negro vote.

DYNAMIC CHANGES

Although the expansion and development of this vote is unlikely to result in the election of avowed civil-rights advocates in the near future, it will increasingly contribute to the election of exponents of the welfare legislation so direly needed by the masses of both races in the South. That the Democratic party of the South now sends so few supporters of the Fair Deal to Congress stems directly from the political conditions which have been shaped by the presence of the Negro.

These conditions, as Myrdal predicted, are now undergoing dynamic change under the positive impact of Negro voting. The pace of the change varies from state to state in accordance with the varying strength and activity of the Negro vote, but throughout the region it is an increasingly important positive factor, generating hope among the liberals, threatening the stability of the one-party system, and challenging the power of the decadent Dixiecrats.

The emancipation of the white South from its guilt conscience and fear complex will mark the ultimate triumph of the Negro vote. The handwriting is already on the wall for all who can see to read. "The potentialities in national politics of a South freed from the restraint of the Negro and of the one-party system are extremely great," Key hopefully comments. It is now clear that the ramparts of southern reaction cannot be successfully stormed without the aid of the Negro. It is equally apparent that reaction in America cannot be permanently mastered until its southern outpost is taken.

Key is constantly aware of the import of the Negro to southern life and politics. "In its grand outlines," he writes, "the politics of the South revolves around the position of the Negro. . . . Whatever phase of the southern political process one seeks to understand, sooner or later the trail of inquiry leads to the Negro." Throughout his penetrating state-by-state analysis of the poltical decadence of the South, he recognizes that "the question of race overshadows all other factors conditioning the politics of the South."

SEARCHING INQUIRY

His searching inquiry exposes all of the skeletons in the political closets of the South. The debilitating impact of the cancerous growth of white supremacy is skillfully bared. The entire political process is dissected and analyzed, revealing the

atrophy of Republicanism, the paralysis of the one-party system, the development of a mass psychosis, and the prevalence of the destructive virus of race prejudice.

While crediting the NAACP and the CIO-PAC with stimulating the Negro vote following invalidation of the white primary by a Supreme Court decision in 1944, Dr. Key curiously omits any mention of the important role played by the NAACP in obtaining that historic decision, which cleared the way for a resurgence of the Negro as a positive political factor in the South and presages the ultimate regeneration of politics in that region. It was, of course, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that won that decision after a twenty-year fight against this most effective barrier to Negro suffrage. Credit, however, is accorded the Association's role in the subsequent South Carolina cases which were settled by Judge J. Waties Waring's resounding reaffirmation of the Supreme Court decision.

OLD "WHEEZE"

Despite a generally objective view of the southern scene, Dr. Key gives reluctant credence to the ancient and recurrent charge that the Negro vote is more deliverable than that of other groups. The habit of submission to the dictates of whites, he says, "undoubtedly gives the Negro vote (not so much as it is, but as it might be on a larger scale) a high degree of organizability" for political exploitation.

Historically, there is no evidence that the Negro vote is more deliverable than that of other groups of similar economic, social and cultural status. Certainly this vote is no more subject to mass control than that of the "wool hats" who blindly, even against their own best interests, follow the Talmadges, or of the Mississippi yokels who for years maintained the corrupt and blatant Bilbo in office. The "controlled vote" is by no means synonymous with the Negro vote.

Nevertheless, *Southern Politics* is a volume which no one truly interested in the southern scene can afford to be without. Our NAACP leaders in the South, as well as labor leaders, politicians and heads of civic organizations, should study this comprehensive and analytic work as a guide to their political activities and for an understanding of present trends. Nowhere else is so much factual information on the vital issue of southern politics assembled between the covers of a single volume. It is a "must" book, an exhaustive reference work, an invaluable interpretation.

HENRY LEE MOON *is NAACP director of public relations.*

DID YOU KNOW—

That four Victory Ships were named for Negro colleges? They were Howard, Fisk, Tuskegee, and Lane.

Your Dollar's Worth

TABLE RADIOS

None of the 14 AM-FM and FM-only table radios tested by Consumers Union was outstanding with respect to quality, and none showed any important development over sets tested in April 1948, according to the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS. The reason for the lack of improvement seems to be that most manufacturers are concentrating on television. While six of the 14 sets tested proved "Not Acceptable" for such reasons as shock hazard, loud hum, distortation or howling, four others deserve special comment, says CONSUMERS REPORTS: The *Ward's* Airline Cat. No.—1535, $44.95 plus shipping charges, was considered one of the two sets best in over-all quality without regard to price, mainly because it had fewer shortcomings than the rest. The *RCA Victor* 8R71, $59.95, was the best set tested with respect to tone quality alone, but it had a number of performance shortcomings. The *Zenith* "Major" 7H918, $39.95, FM-only, was outstanding with respect to usable sensitivity—the ability to bring in weak or distant stations clearly—and was therefore recommended for remote locations or for those city apartments where FM reception is difficult. The *Sears'* Silvertone, Cat. No.—8024, $32.95 plus shipping charges, was rated a "Best Buy" because of its relatively low price, but its low usable sensitivity would necessitate the use of a roof antenna in most locations.

THERMOMETERS

In Consumers Union's test of 35 household thermometers over half were rated "Not Acceptable" because of inaccuracies. Both good and poor instruments were often found within the same price ranges and frequently one brand name covered both superior and inferior models. Of those tested, the liquid-in-glass thermometers tended to be more accurate than the mechanical dial types. Before buying any thermometer, check its reading with that of others displayed near it in the shop. Reject any that varies markedly from the rest. When buying the liquid-in-glass type, choose one with a guarded bulb in which the glass tube is so fixed to the scale that it cannot slip or slide even if the bands which attach it come loose. Among outdoor thermometers, the following are rated high on the "Acceptable" list in the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS: *Weksler* Utility No. 265, $2.50; *Airguide* Penn No. 403, $3; *Weksler* No. 212-1, $1; *Taylor* Window No. 5317, 75¢. Indoor thermometers rated "Acceptable" by CU are: *Taylor* Wall No. 5109, $2.50; *Tel-True* Desk No. RD 500, $1.25; *Weksler* No. 203, $1.39.

CLEANSING CREAMS

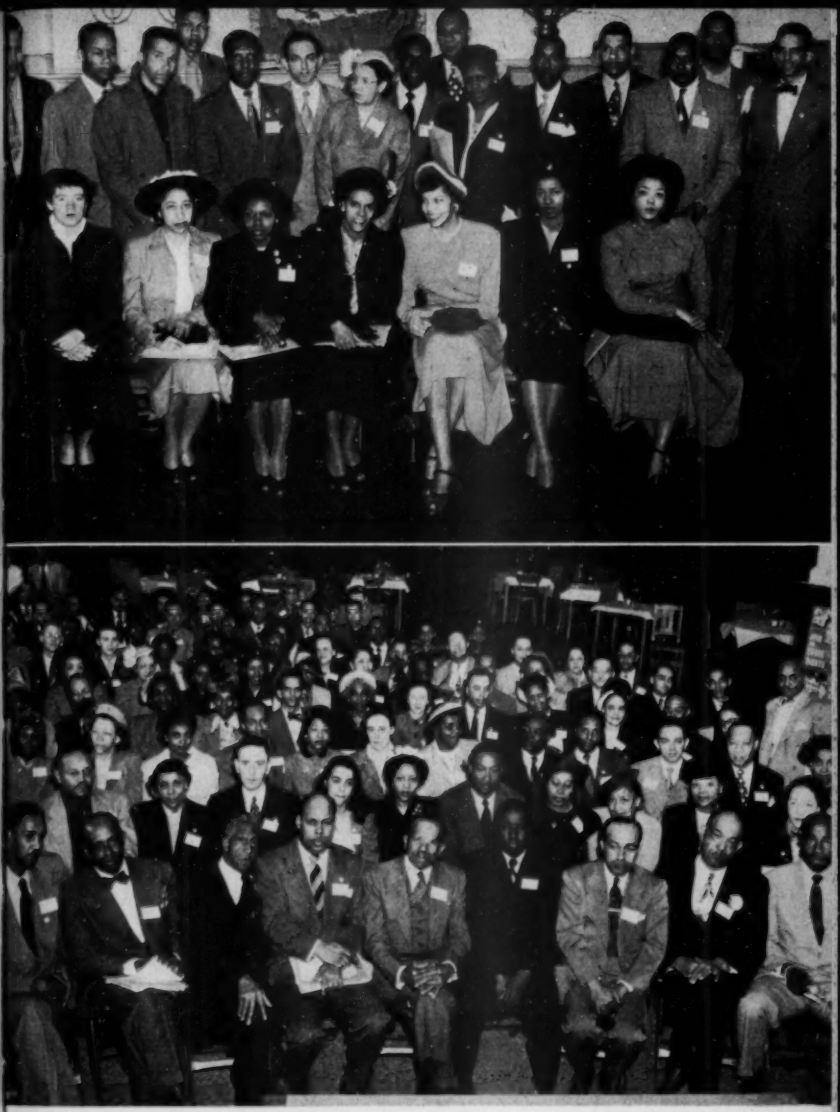
Cleansing creams, according to dermatologists consulted by Consumers Union, should be used regularly for cleansing only by persons sensitive to ingredients in soap, by those who have excessively dry skin or in other special cases. The healthy, normal skin is best cleaned with soap and water, they say. There are three types of cleansing creams: ordinary cold creams are most useful for persons whose skins are sensitive to soap; emollient creams can be valuable in relieving chapping and other symptoms usually associated with very dry skin; liquefying creams are useful for persons with oily skins who can't use soap and water satisfactorily. Some persons are sensitive to some ingredients of some cleansing creams and should discontinue the use of those particular creams at the first sign of skin irritation. Creams were rated on the basis of quality and strength of odor, texture and appearance. Among ordinary cold creams rated "Excellent" by CU in CONSUMER REPORTS are *Elizabeth Post* Triple Whipped Cold Cream for Cleansing, 30¢, 5 oz.; *Pond's* Cold Cream Cleansing, 59¢, 3.5 oz.; *Woodbury* De Luxe Cold Cream, 83¢, 3.6 oz.; *Woodbury* De Luxe Complete Beauty All-purpose Cream, 83¢, 3.6 oz.; *Evening in Paris* Trio Lotion, 90¢, 3.8 oz.

CANNED PEAS

Peas can be among the most delicious of canned vegetables when their quality is high and so unappetizing as to be all but inedible when their quality is low, according to CONSUMER REPORTS. Young, small size peas are generally tender and higher in grade (and in price) than the larger peas. Prices of the 103 brands of peas tested for Consumers Union by Government graders ranged from 12¢ to 42¢ a can. Two varieties of peas were tested. Sweet peas, sometimes called Sweet Wrinkled or Sugar peas, were rated separately from Early peas, also called Early June, June or Alaska. Sweet peas rated "Grade A" in CONSUMER REPORTS included: *S and W* Size 4, 24¢; *S. S. Pierce* Latest Wrinkle Red Label, Size 3, 25¢; *Bohack's* Best Extra Sifted Small Size, 25¢; *Gerbro* Extra Sifted, 28¢; *Krasdale* Small Beauty No. 2, 29¢; *Ecco* Fancy 2 Sieve Sifted Small Size, 31¢; *Royal Scarlet* Small, 32¢. Early June peas, rated "Grade A" included *Mary Dunbar* Extra Sifted No. 2, 25¢; *Stokely's* Party Extra Small No. 2, 25¢; *Natco* Tiny, 28¢; *Kroger* Small, 23¢; *Red & White* Small No. 2, 23¢; *Premier* Tiny Tot No. 2, 34¢; *White Rose* Tiny No. 1, 40¢. (All prices are the average paid for number 2 cans or equivalent contents.)

uopwa 18-178

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORTS (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market. O.11 Feb.



YOUTH DELEGATES AND ADVISORS *to the Mid-West regional conference of the NAACP (April 1-2) at Des Moines, Iowa. Bottom: delegates to the Mid-West conference representing Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Colorado, and South Dakota.*

Resolutions on Program and Policy to Be Considered at Forty-First Annual Conference

IN accordance with Article IX, NAACP Constitution (Blue Book), the following proposals for changes of policy and/or program and constitutional amendments have been submitted to the Acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for consideration by the Forty-first Annual Conference:—

AMENDMENTS TO BRANCH AND NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONS

ALAMEDA COUNTY CALIFORNIA BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 10, 1950

WHEREAS the NAACP is an organization composed of hundreds of small branches scattered over a very large area, which makes it very difficult for many of these branches to finance delegates to annual conventions, and

WHEREAS many of these branches are also called upon to finance delegates to annual state and/or regional conventions which result in far too many branches not being represented at all, and

WHEREAS if the National Convention were held bi-annually and also the state or regional convention were held bi-annually but on separate years, it would make it much easier for the branches to have representation and provide time in the state or regional conventions for "schooling" the delegates; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that Article 9, Page 7 of the constitution be amended by striking out "an annual" and substituting "bi-annual" in the first sentence, and further striking out the word "annual" wherever it appears in this article.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 20, 1950

Recommends that the membership fee be returned to a minimum of $1.00. ARTICLE V.

RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND BRANCH

Received at National Office, April 20, 1950

Recommends that the $2.00 per year membership . . . be abolished and that we return to the former $1.00 per membership.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 17, 1950

Recommends that the membership fee be reduced from the present amount of $2.00 per year to $1.00 per year.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA BRANCH

Received at National Office, April 19, 1950

Recommends that Article 2, Section 1 in the NAACP Constitution, which now reads: "The Association shall have a Board of Directors not exceeding 48 members" be amended to read: "one of whom shall be elected from the Youth

or College Chapters of the Association."

That Article 1, Section 1, in the NAACP Constitution, referring to membership be amended to include "or by paying $1.00 for a non-voting membership in the Association."

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 17, 1950

WHEREAS from the organization of the NAACP the annual membership dues have been $1.00 and great good has been accomplished, and the membership steadily increased until 1948 when the conference raised the membership dues to $2.00. Then a rapid decline in membership; the why, no one is definite. And,

WHEREAS thousands believe this decline is due directly to the raising of the membership dues from $1.00 to $2.00. Therefore, be it enacted by the Annual Conference in Boston assembled that for a period of two years, from August 30, 1950, to August 30, 1952, the membership dues shall be $1.00, provided, however, if at the end of this period there shall be shown a remarkable increase in memberships, 25%, this resolution shall be made permanent. Otherwise, if at the end of this period there be no appreciable increase in membership, it shall revert to the $2.00 membership and this resolution shall become null and void. The welfare of the organization demanding it.

TENNESSEE STATE CONFERENCE:

Received at National Office, March 31, 1950

Recommends that the secretary of the state or regional conference send to every active branch in the state or region an adequate supply of Forms 1. Thereafter, every branch immediately after forwarding a membership report to the National Office shall complete this form giving the required information, and send it to the secretary of the state or regional conference.

POLICY

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 19, 1950

In order to stimulate the interest of members in the various local branches of our nation-wide organization; in order to be better informed as to the activities of our National Office; in order to make all local branches more effective and more closely tied up to the National Office in its various efforts; now be it resolved that this local branch at the Annual Convention to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, on June 20 to June 25, 1950, will make the motion as follows:

The New Britain branch of the NAACP requests the National Office to delegate a representative to the various local branches to attend at least four meetings in each calendar year. This added effort of the National Office will increase the fighting spirit on the local scenes! It will bring strength to the Youth Groups—Our Members of Tomorrow. It will make the NAACP a more efficient, a more effective group of Americans in its fight for civil rights and human rights!

BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH:

Received at National Office, April 20, 1950

Recommends that Article IX, Page 7 of the NAACP Constitution be changed to read:

WHEREAS National Health Week is sponsored nation-wide each year, and we believe in interracial work, that the National Office cease to sponsor National Negro Health Week.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHAPTER NAACP:
Received at National Office, April 20, 1950

WHEREAS the furtherance of human rights for all the minority groups in the United States of America is directly reliant upon the strengthening of world peace, and

WHEREAS the extension of self-government to all colonial peoples in the near future is a prime requisite for world peace, and

WHEREAS the extension of self-government to all colonial peoples is a worthy end in itself, and

WHEREAS the welfare of all colonial peoples, and the welfare of the minority of the United States are inseparable, therefore be it resolved that

1. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recognizes the moral responsibility and the expediential advisability of supporting all colonial peoples in obtaining self-government.
2. The National Office within three months establish a secretariat to be headed by an executive whose sole duty shall be to inform himself of all problems affecting colonial peoples; to establish liaison with international and national organizations whose programs are the furtherance of self-government of colonial peoples; to inform himself of all relevant developments in the United Nations Organization, and to lobby at that organization on behalf of all colonial peoples in cooperation with other national and international groups; to report all developments to and to enlist the aid of the branches, youth councils, and college chapters.
3. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be hereafter called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.
4. The national leadership consider the feasibility and desirability of establishing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People(s) internationally, with an international office and with national organizations in all possible countries, and the national leadership make known its recommendations to the National Convention in 1951.

CLEVELAND, OHIO YOUTH COUNCIL:
Received at National Office, April 20, 1950

Recommends the following amendments and/or changes in the Constitution for Youth Councils: That

Article II, Section 2—Officers, which reads: "The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the Youth Council, and to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee" be amended to read: "The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the Youth Council."

Article II, Section 3—Officers, which reads: "The duties of the Vice-president shall be to perform all the duties of the President in his absence or disability. . . ." be amended to read: "The duties of the Vice-president shall be to perform all the duties of the President in his absence or disability, and to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Article IV, Section 1—Committees, which reads: "to fill vacancies in the Youth Council officers or on committees for the unexpired term" be amended to read: "to fill all vacancies on committees for unexpired term."

Article V, Section 2—Annual Meeting, which reads: "Thereafter all officers on the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting

of the Youth Council, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualify" be amended to read: "Thereafter all officers and the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Youth Council, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualify, provided that the year shall be filled by a special election in which all members who are in good standing by noon of the day of each special meeting shall be entitled to vote.

Article VI, Section 1—Memberships and Dues, which reads: "Any person who has reached the age of twelve and is under the age of twenty-five, may become a member of the Youth Council. . . . On his twenty-fifth birthday, the Youth Council member must transfer to the Senior Branch," be amended to read: "Any person who has reached the age of sixteen and is under the age of twenty-eight may become a member of the Youth Council. . . . On his twenty-eighth birthday, the Youth Council member may have the right to choose whether or not he will transfer to the Senior Branch. On his thirtieth birthday, he must transfer to the Senior Branch."

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Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

CONFERENCES

Regional Conferences: Four NAACP regional conferences have been held in various sections of the country since March 1. The first was the West Coast conference held in Seattle, Washington, March 3-5; the Southeast, Chattanooga, Tenn., March 17-19; the Southwest, Dallas, Texas, March 24-26; the Eastern leadership training conference in New York City on March 25; and the Mid-West, Des Moines, Iowa, April 1-2.

The 250 delegates to the Southeast conference pledged themselves to devote increased energy to membership drives and announced that sixty-five of their branches in the Southeast have already reported their membership campaigns under way.

Largest membership goals in the group reporting have been set by the Birmingham and Atlanta branches, each of which will conduct a drive for 5,000 members. The Memphis branch has set 2,500 as its membership goal; the Knoxville branch, 2,000, and the Tampa branch, 1,500. The branches in Montgomery, Ala., and Durham and Raleigh, N. C., are each conducting drives for 1,000 members.

Two field secretaries from the national NAACP staff, Leah Brock and Daniel E. Byrd, are working in the Southeast area for the campaign period.

The successful breakdown of segregation in the public schools of E. St. Louis, Ill., was described by David Owens, president of the E. St. Louis branch, at the Midwest regional conference.

State problems of discrimination in education, housing, public accommodations and employment were discussed by a panel consisting of Rev. Robert Johnson, president of the Illinois state conference; Atty. Luther B. Glanton, president of the Iowa state conference; Atty. Willard B. Ransom, president of the Indiana state conference; Milton Stevens, president of the Kansas state conference; Ashby Gaskins, president of the Minnesota state conference; Charles Banks, president of the Colorado state conference; Stuart Parker, president of the Missouri state conference; and Dr. J. L. Leach, president of the Michigan state conference.

Roy Wilkins was principal speaker at the closing mass meeting. Members of the national NAACP staff who lead discussions in their respective fields were Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel; Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., labor secretary; and Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary.

Ransom

REGISTERING DELEGATES *at the Eastern Leadership Training Conference of the NAACP held in the Willkie Memorial Building, New York, on March 25. In the picture, taken in the lobby of the Willkie building are (L to R) Rev. T. H. Alexander, Louise Zeek, both of Passaic, N. J.; Robert T. Watts, Baltimore; Thelma Hervey, Passaic; Berkeley James, Ridgewood-Glen Rock, N. J.; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP youth secretary; June Shagaloff and Mrs. Muriel Standard, of the NAACP national office.*

An over-all discussion of the NAACP program and the objectives for 1950 was the theme of the Eastern leadership training conference.

Delegates from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia heard acting NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins discuss "The Status of the NAACP Legislative Program and the Need for Political Action."

LEGAL

Alabama Decision: A request for review by the U. S. Supreme Court

of the affirmation by the Alabama Supreme Court of the conviction of James Arrington, sentenced to death for assaulting a white woman, has been filed.

The NAACP contends that Arrington, who is illiterate, was discriminated against because of his race and was denied due process of law when court-appointed counsel failed to defend him adequately at his arraignment and failed to enter any defense on his behalf at his trial. In an affidavit attached to the petition, Arrington asserts that from the time of his arrest until his sentence was pronounced, his court-appointed lawyer spoke to him only on two occasions and made no attempt to ascertain his guilt or innocence.

LIFE MEMBERS

Dr. George D. Flemmings, president of the Fort Worth, Texas, branch and a member of the NAACP board since 1947; and Roy Wilkins, acting secretary NAACP, became new life members of the Association when they completed payment in March of their $500 memberships. Mr. Wilkins is the first staff member to hold such a membership, though several past and present officers and board members hold life membership.

He was appointed acting executive head of the NAACP last June 13, to serve during Walter White's one year leave of absence. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Wilkins had been assistant secretary since he came to the NAACP in 1931, after serving as managing editor of the Kansas City *Call* since 1923. He also served as editor of *The Crisis*, NAACP magazine, from 1934 until his appointment last year as acting secretary.

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What the Branches Are Doing

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS N.A.A.C.P.

Whereas, the freedom of the American Negro and his civil rights are an American heritage founded upon the constitution of the United States through the 14th and 15th amendments;

Whereas, the desire and aspiration of all Negroes are a complete expression of all rights, privileges, and opportunities guaranteed to every American citizen irrespective of race or creeds;

Be it resolved, that we look with disfavor upon any group or individual who attempts to disrupt or destroy the one organization which has done more than any other organization, except the christian church, to protect the rights of Negroes as well as to fight the battle of freedom.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we pledge our allegiance and support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the courageous and great leadership given the race.

Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Greater Little Rock, Arkansas

By:
P. L. ROWE, President
W. E. HAYES, Secretary
ROLAND SMITH, Chairman of Special Committee
613 W. 7th St., Little Rock

Colorado: Assistant NAACP counsel Robert L. Carter was principal speaker before an appreciative audience of the DENVER branch on March 5 at the Zion Baptist church. Attorney Carter outlined the fight which the Association has carried on against restrictive covenants, poll taxes, and other barriers to first-class citizenship.

Plans are under way to increase the membership of the branch from its present 425 to 2,000 members.

Florida: In a recent letter to churches, voters leagues, civic and fraternal organizations, and Florida NAACP branches, the FLORIDA STATE CONFERENCE called for an intensive drive to register voters during the month of March.

Massachusetts: An important board meeting of the NEW ENGLAND regional conference was held in the club rooms of the Business and Professional Men's Club in Boston in March.

After roll call, chairman LeCount briefed the group on a case of extradition which had been referred to the region by the national office. The defendant, who is in the custody of the state of Maine, is suspected of murder, and officers are waiting to return him to South Carolina. The regional conference voted to place the case in the hands of its legal redress committee for further investigation and action.

Twelfth annual regional conference was held in Providence, R. I., on April 23, instead of in Newport as first scheduled. Principal speaker for the meeting was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel NAACP. The third annual

ROCHESTER, N. Y., BRANCH *puts on a window display in a downtown Rochester store during its membership drive.*

Oswell award was also made at the conference.

Pennsylvania: The EASTON branch held its sixth annual charter night dinner and dance in the Hotel Easton on March 10. Over 200 guests were present at the affair to hear Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the NAACP and Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia lawyer and former president of the Philadelphia branch. Thurgood Marshall was expected as the main speaker but was unable to attend the banquet. Mr. Williams brilliantly represented the national office.

Mayor Joseph Morrison gave the welcoming address. Earl Keyser, Jr., former president of the branch was the master of ceremonies. Guests included state senator Joseph Yosko, city councilmen Everitt Weller and Pat Mazza, superintendent of the Easton schools, Dr. James Bay, state assemblymen Elwood Good, James Gaffney and John

ESTABLISHING THE SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE—*Seated (L to R): Daniel E. Byrd, assistant field secretary; W. W. Law, NAACP board directors; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Kelly M. Alexander, president N. C. state conferences; W. Madison Boyd, President Ga. state conference; (standing): Utillus R. Phillips, president Tenn. state conference; Rev. I. Quincy Newman, S. C. state conference; Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Ala. state conference; Calvin Harris, Florida state conference; and Eugene R. Montgomery, executive secretary S. C. state conference.*

M. Jones, also business agents of some of the local trade unions.

Theme for the year for the Easton NAACP branch is "Civil Rights Legislation in 1950". This same slogan was reproduced on a large sign in the hotel dining room and indicated the militant tenor of the entire affair. A special issue of *The Outcry*, branch publication, was presented to each guest.

On February 24 the Easton branch participated in an interracial program at the Temple Covenant of Peace, Reformed Jewish church in Easton. Members of the branch presented the script written by Henry Lee Moon, "Forty Years of Fighting". The script was first given before the national convention in California in June, 1949, and was supplied by the national office. They also presented a skit on FEPC and a monologue about the necessity of writing one's congressman about social and civil rights legislation. The program was well received and a number of new members were secured that night.

On April 9 the Easton branch launched its 1950 membership campaign in the Union AME church in Easton. Reverend Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary from the national office, was guest speaker. The campaign ran for four weeks and closed with a tea in May.

Newly elected officers for the Easton branch are Robert Miller, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, first vice-president; Mrs. Rachel Hill, second vice-president; Herbert Wynne, secretary; William Reid, treasurer; and Mrs. Gertrude Hubbard, financial secretary. Members at large serving on the execu-

tive committee are Mrs. Jeannette White and Charles Burton.

Virginia: More than seven hundred persons packed every available space in the Mt. Level Baptist church, Dinwiddie, at the mass meeting of the DINWIDDIE branch held on Friday evening, February 19, to hear local and state NAACP officials report on the status of the Negro in Dinwiddie county.

This large NAACP gathering is indicative of the birth of a new spirit that is everywhere in evidence in the county. The colored citizens are thinking seriously for the first time concerning their citizenship status. Written on the faces of the majority of the serious minded men and women present was the steeled expression of dissatisfaction with second-class citizenship.

The report on the school facilities and opportunities afforded to the children of Dinwiddie County pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that Negroes outnumber the whites in the county almost 2 to 1, the white boys and girls receive two, and in some instances, four times as many educational advantages as do the Negroes. The group rededicated itself to continue the fight to remove every trace of discrimination in the schools based on race or color.

Local representatives gave detailed reports on the Civil Rights Mobilization held in Washington in January. The delegates pointed out the completely negative attitude of their senators and congressmen toward anything concerning full citizenship for Negroes.

Since Dinwiddie county stands next to the top of the list of those counties making the greatest gains in the number of persons paying the poll tax, plans were set in motion to remind both state and national legislative representatives that the Negroes are not satisfied with their anti-democratic and anti-Negro attitudes.

County religious leaders figured very prominently in the success of the meeting.

The following pastors were present with financial reports from their churches and church organizations: Rev. T. A. Lacey, pastor of Mt. Level and Olive Branch Baptist churches; Rev. J. L. Wood, pastor of Mt. Pool Baptist church; Rev. W. H. Winston, pastor of Little Bethel Baptist church; Rev. M. M. Turner, pastor of First Baptist McKenney; Rev. Howard Jones, pastor of Little Zion Baptist church, and Rev. C. L. Robinson, pastor of First Baptist West Petersburg. Most of the other churches in the county were represented but their pastors were absent.

Speakers for the occasion were Dr. L. P. Jackson, Virginia State College; Attorney R. H. Cooley, Petersburg; and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference NAACP, Richmond, Virginia.

Southwest: The southwest NAACP regional advisory board, a fifteen-person committee which has met twice yearly for the last two and a half years to discuss and shape policy for the five states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, promoted itself on March 24. It became the Regional Executive Board, and with the new title will come new authority and responsibility to administer the affairs of the NAACP in the Southwest under the general authority of the National Board of Directors.

Suggestion for the change originated in the national office. Present members of the board are: (from Louisiana), Dr. E. A. Johnson, Natchitiches; Mrs. Mildred Byrd, New Orleans; and W. W. Winbush, Baton Rouge; from Arkansas, Dr. J. A. White, Warren; S. E. Ryan, Stuttgart; and Rev. W. Marcus Taylor, Little Rock; from Oklahoma, Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma

(*Continued on page* 332)

Book Reviews

PORTRAIT OF A RASCAL

***Stranger and Alone.* By J. Saunders Redding, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950. 308 pp. $3.00.**

So far as this reviewer can recall *Stranger and Alone* is the first novel to give a full delineation of characters and situations involved in the Negro college and the extensions of influence growing out of this area of life among Negroes. Other novels, Bucklin Moon's *Without Magnolias,* for example, have treated these matters incidentally. Redding, on the contrary, places his characters squarely in the midst of collegiate life as it was lived in the twenties and thirties and points up a goodly number of significant educational, social, moral, and ethical problems inherent in what he describes as a system.

Stranger and Alone is the story of Sheldon Howden, a student who has to work his way through college against the odds familiar to thousands of Negro college students just after World War I. It involves the colorline division, the economic status of students who "put up a big front" even though imposing hardships on their families, the snobbishness of more or less privileged college students, the attitudes of paternalism, the effort on the part of a white faculty to keep Negro students in their place, and a good deal more. Perhaps the most significant angles of the story are those concerning Perkins Thomas Wimbush, president of Arcadian Academy, maker and breaker of teachers, presidents, and others in the educational profession; and Sheldon Howden, hero of the story, a self-made man whose courage always fails him when problems involving his race confront him.

President Wimbush is the sort of person whose desire to maintain his position with white boards of control overrides everything else. It matters not that some of his teachers had come to the college to do a commendable job of teaching. These he could dismiss on charges of "bad attitude," reported "irregular" sex practices, et cetera. His concern was with keeping those people whom he could condition to the attitude that "There's nothing wrong with being the white man's nigger. . . . We're conditioned to it aren't we." This attitude, carrying over into the life of Sheldon Howden constitutes the main theme of the story and results in the repeated betrayals which Howden makes —his reluctance to admit real support of organizations which he knows to be working for the rights of people, his disregard of the consequences of curtailed appropriations of school funds, his insistence upon giving Negroes the kind of education dictated by white vested interests in the school system.

Anyone familiar with the history of Negro colleges can recognize in Sheldon Howden, and even in President Wimbush, the earmarks of the unscrupulous administrator. Significantly, Redding dwells upon the relationship between Howden and the president's married

daughter, the habit of such persons as Wimbush of sending their children to "white" schools while they advocated "practical" education for the masses, the rancorous attitudes growing out of differences in color and position among students. These are things which may seem relatively insignificant today, but in the twenties, the period in which Redding's novel begins, they were tremendously important. Booker Washington had passed off the scene, but Robert Russa Moton, J. R. E. Lee, and a good many more of the old school were still on the scene.

One needs to read *Stranger and Alone* with a sensitivity to the knowledge that Redding does not see quite free to identify the institution which he describes. Regardless of his generalizations of the situations which he presents, however, he does a good job of bringing to life those characters who deserve prime consideration. This is something more than can be said for most contemporary writers. Sheldon Howden definitely grows. So do several other characters in the novel. In this respect Redding definitely gives the reader something to consider in the area of education among Negroes from about World War I to the present day. Some readers may miss his emphasis upon the system prevailing in Negro educational circles as it affected students and teachers. This will be unfortunate, for it will de-emphasize the effect of the controls exercised by college and other Negro educators upon both teachers and students over a long period of years.

ARTHUR E. BURKE

ARTHUR E. BURKE *is professor of English at the Texas State University for Negroes.*

ORGANIZING THE COMMUNITY

***Community Organization and Planning.* Arthur Hillman. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1950. XVIII+378 pp. $4.00.**

In order to avoid the currently dangerous shoals of "statism" criticism, Arthur Hillman has stated clearly that in this study of community organization and planning he has stressed "planning as an ongoing process . . ., not a planned society." In five sections he then defines the community and discusses planning, organized action, functional areas, and procedures in organization. Included in these major divisions is a wide range of subject matter that touches upon practically every conceivable aspect of community existence. The author has not merely described things in making his analysis, but has kept before him the basic concept that in working towards a solution of the problems of society "people are important. They are the ends and the means, the meaning behind the procedures." Although a vast collection of material is assembled and analyzed in this study, the foundation for wise planning may be simplified into three basic factors. Assembling of the facts, determining the goals, and insuring the best possible results by using professional help, while encouraging as much lay participation as possible.

It is in this connection that the reviewer raises a question. The book is projected mainly in terms of and on the basis of experience derived from planning and organization as related to urban programs. Just how would one go about utilizing the information here in a small rural community? Since such communities are most in need of organized assistance, the failure to provide specific direction here limits the utility of the book and points up its major deficiency. It would have been well if the author had realized that what was done with the Terrace Village community of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, would hardly work, for example, in the Negro slum of Frog Level, Alabama. Other defects are of

minor significance, such as the occasional use of statistics too old to have relevance to current conditions, occasionally incorrect use of footnote forms, and a format which makes it difficult to detect quoted from general context material because of similarity of type and lack of definite demarcation between the two types of paragraphs.

Community Organization and Planning is a textbook, but the range of information is so wide and the source materials so numerous as to make it valuable for specialists in a number of fields. There is a commendably done section on social work, and those interested in race relations activity will find the author's discussion of this subject sound and objective. Professor Hillman has added to the authority of the volume by making generous use directly of materials of others. As a result, the book lends validity to a multiplicity of topics upon which it was physically impossible for him to speak as an expert. It will be found useful not only as a textbook for courses on planning and community organization, but also helpful as a supplementary work in general courses in sociology; and it will benefit the general reader who is interested in broadening his knowledge of community life and its functioning.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

COLONIAL EXPLOITATION

***African Dependencies*. Nwanko Chukwuemeka. New York: The William-Frederick Press, 1950. 207 pp. $3.50.**

The Truman Point Four program, the emergence of Israel, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and other colonies as independent states, and the general unrest in colonial areas have focused attention upon dependencies everywhere. The colonial powers have not looked with pleasure upon the dwindling of their empires and they are energetic in their efforts to maintain themselves in the last bastion of colonialism — Africa. This mistitled book by Professor Chukwuemeka points up in large measure how one African holding has fared under the suzerainty of Great Britain. The title suggests a study of colonial entities throughout Africa but the volume is devoted to a study of the largest African possession in the British sphere, Nigeria, and its economic development.

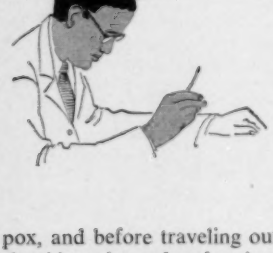
Professor Chukwuemeka has not been content to elaborate upon the failures of Great Britain. He admits that a limited amount of progress has been made, but better still, he offers constructive suggestions to improve the Nigerian economy. He emphasizes that the government must recognize two uncomplementary and widely divergent systems of economies in Nigeria; the African agricultural and the European wage system. In his opinion, a postwar plan "should have as its primary objective the enrichment and expansion of the economic structure of an agricultural culture. This will embody all other complementary factors, such as key industry, secondary and higher agricultural education, and marketing organizations.

African Dependencies is an important addition to the literature on colonialism. It is a sane, well thought out, and documented study of one African colony. It reemphasizes facts long known about colonial exploitation but makes a real contribution by advancing a program for the improvement of conditions which are becoming increasingly unbearable.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE, *social anthropologist, is a regular reviewer for The Crisis.*

Health Hints



The following immunization procedures are recommended by leading physicians' groups in the United States. While they are intended primarily for children, many apply to adults as well. The procedures are not universally applicable; your physician may have good reason for deviating from them in specific cases.

SMALLPOX. Children may be vaccinated between the third and twelfth month, then revaccinated at six years and twelve years. Revaccination is also recommended if there is an epidemic, immediately after exposure to small pox, and before traveling outside the continental United States. Vaccination should not be undertaken in the presence of active eczema.

DIPHTHERIA. Immunization should start between the sixth and ninth month. It consists of injections, at intervals of about a month, with either two doses of alum-precipitated toxoid or three doses of plain toxoid. A booster is given a year later, and another at the age of six. A final booster is advisable between the ages of ten and twelve.

TETANUS. Tetanus toxoid is usually combined with diphtheria toxoid and injected simultaneously with it in infancy and childhood. In the event of an injury which necessitates added protection, adults as well as children are given a booster dose of *fluid* toxoid, which produces a prompter protective response than does alum-precipitated toxoid.

WHOOPING COUGH. Immunization against whooping cough (pertussis) is generally started at about three months, with a booster at about three years.

MULTIPLE IMMUNIZATION. Instead of the individual immunization procedures mentioned above, some pediatricians prefer to give diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccines, starting at three or four months. With this combination, only three injections are needed. This method has not yet received the endorsement of either the American Academy of Pediatricians or the American Public Health Association Committee on Immunization Procedures. Be guided by the child's pediatrician.

MEASLES. Following exposure to measles, children of six months to five years should receive Gamma Globulin to prevent or modify an attack.

The protective effect of the Gamma Globulin wears off in about three weeks if the child escapes measles; it is permanent if the child gets a modified case. After the age of five, measles is not a hazardous disease, and an otherwise healthy child does not need the protection of Gamma Globulin.

GERMAN MEASLES. German measles (Rubella) is a benign contagious disease except during the first three or six month of pregnancy. Children born to mothers who had German measles during this period frequently exhibit congenital defects of the eyes, heart or other organs. Administration of Gamma Globulin to a pregnant woman suffering from German measles may prevent the appearance of those defects in the baby. Many authorities recommend that all girls be exposed to German measles before the child-bearing age, as no attack confers permanent immunity.

COMMON COLD. No vaccines are known which will either prevent or modify the common cold.

INFLUENZA. Only a few of the many virus strains causing influenza have been isolated and cultured for vaccines, and the results of vaccination with these have been disappointing. Work on a satisfactory vaccine, embracing all the contributing virus strains, is under way, but it may take several years before such a vaccine can be produced.

PNEUMONIA. Vaccines against the common strains of pneumococcus pneumonia germs are available and effective. They are recommended chiefly for elderly persons or those with chronic disease. All major types of pneumonia can now be cured effectively with penicillin, sulfadiazine and other antibiotic drugs.

TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID FEVER. An effective vaccine is available. Recommended only for areas where sanitation is poor.

TULAREMIA. A vaccine is available. Sportsmen, butchers, furriers, and others who handle or eat wild rabbits should consult a physician about the advisability of vaccination.

TUBERCULOSIS. BCG vaccination is recommended for certain children and for other persons exposed to infection. The vaccine should be administered only by specially trained tuberculosis doctors.

SPOTTED FEVER. An effective vaccine is available. Persons living in tick-infested areas should consult a physician about the advisability of vaccination.

RABIES. Anti-rabies vaccine is given only following a bite by a dog suspected of having rabies.

College and School News

Eight Negro cadets are now attending the UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY at West Point. This is the first time this number has been enrolled at one time. Two of the cadets are seniors, three juniors, and the others freshmen. The six underclassmen are cadets Norman J. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; James R. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roscoe Robinson, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Clifford Worthy, Detroit, Mich.; Bernard C. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; and Gerald W. Corprew, New York City.

■

Jewish students at NEW YORK UNIVERSITY show little racial or religious prejudice, it was discovered recently through personality tests and a questionnaire of eight sociology classes at Washington Square college. The test also disclosed that persons who showed prejudice toward one minority group were likely to feel prejudice toward all minority groups, including their own, although on a lesser scale.

Frederick Douglass, great Negro leader and abolitionist, has been nominated for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans on the campus of New York University. The announcement was made in March by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, director of the shrine. He disclosed that Douglass is the second eligible Negro nominated for the 1950 quinquennial election.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

SALISBURY, N. C.

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Registration for Second Semester Began January 31, 1950

Classes for Second Semester Began February 1, 1950

Livingstone College offers courses leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees through the college of Liberal Arts, and to the B.D. in the Hood Theological Seminary. "A" rating from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

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WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE has been accredited and approved for membership in the Association of American Colleges.

Dr. Oscar Woolfolk, head of the department of chemistry, presented a paper to the American Chemical Society at its recent Atlantic City, N. J., meeting.

■

Gary B. Lewis, Jr., assistant professor in business administration at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE, is the first Negro to have succeeded in certified public accountant examinations administered in the state of Kentucky. Mr. Lewis, a native of Chicago, Ill., earned his A.B. degree at the University of Illinois, and an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago.

■

The board of review of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has given the ARKANSAS A. M. AND N. COLLEGE a rating of "A." The accreditation ends a seven-year struggle on the part of Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of the college.

■

President Horace M. Bond of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY will serve as lecturer in the U. S. Indian Service Schools at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and at Chemawa, Washington. His topics will be rural education and the merging of culture patterns.

Dr. Bond, who has done extensive research in the field of rural education and culture patterns, recently made a study of the secondary school system of British Africa.

The proposed Lodge amendment to change the method of electing the president of the United States was the subject of discussion by Dr. John A. Davis, professor of political science, before a group of seventeen congressmen in March. Dr. Davis, who had been invited by Rep. Chet Holifield (D. Calif.) to address the group, pointed out that the Lodge amendment would effectively draw the eye teeth of all independent voters.

GARY B. LEWIS, JR.
Kentucky State

■

Sherwood Eddy and Walter Graham, executive secretary of the National Laymen's Fellowship of the Congregational Christian churches, were recent speakers at SPELMAN COLLEGE.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE celebrated founder's day February 10, in honor of its first president Dr. Joseph Charles Price. President Trent reports the raising of $72,209.08, most of its from the AME Zion churches, on this day.

■

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK was host March 15-18 to the twenty supervisors attending the fourth annual Conference of Supervisors of Out of Town Field Work. The supervisors were from public and private social agencies in cities scattered throughout the country.

■

Christine Smith, motion picture censor for Atlanta, told a student audience of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY school of library service in March that she had barred "Lost Boundaries" from showing in that city because its theme was social equality between Negroes and white and that being white was the most important thing in the world. Miss Smith's position was that "until our laws are changed, I feel I cannot let loose propaganda or pictures that will encourage to break a law."

A south-wide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education was held at the university on April 8 under the sponsorship of a group of two hundred educators from more than one hundred colleges and universities in sixteen southern states and the District of Columbia. Keynote speaker for the assembly was Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard university.

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JOIN THE NAACP

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of HAMPTON INSTITUTE, was principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Council of Affiliate Agencies of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies meeting at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on March 29.

■

New president of Florida A. & M. college is Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., formerly dean of the college and director of the graduate division at TENNESSEE A. AND I. COLLEGE. He assumed his duties on April 1.

■

Religious emphasis week was observed at SHAW UNIVERSITY March

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14-17, with Dr. Charles E. Boddie, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, Rochester, N. Y., as guest minister.

The two outstanding white and Negro Baptist colleges of North Carolina were associated in a joint service when the Wake Forest Baptist Student Union presented a program at Shaw in March.

A record number of graduates, former students, and friends of the Shaw university school of religion returned to the institution on April 12 for the tenth annual observance of theological alumni day. Rev. T. E. Huntley, pastor of Central Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo., was the main speaker.

One hundred and six Shaw students are listed on the honor roll for the first semester. Three seniors have made the honor list for the seventh time, to achieve a perfect record to date. They are Dorothy Alston, Newark, N. J.; Oma Jones, Oak City; and Jonathan Brown, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Eleven North Carolina high schools were represented in the annual festival finals of the North Carolina High School Drama Association held in the Greenleaf auditorium at Shaw. Bernard Barrow, professor of dramatics at Lincoln university, Pa., served as judge of the one-act plays given by each school. The following high schools participated: G. C. Hawley, Creedmore; Morningside, Statesville; Patillo, Tarboro; Pikesville Training, Pikesville; LaGrange, LaGrange; Dudley, Greensboro; H. B. Suggs, Farmville; Second Ward, Charlotte; Stephens-Lee, Asheville; Booker T. Washington, Rocky Mount; and Sedalia, Sedalia.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) played host March 16-17 to the annual meeting of Missouri farmers. Special feature of the meeting was a model fair and exhibit set up on the university's Chestnut street farm; and a playlet, *You Reap What You Sow*, by Charles Cooper, an agricultural student.

The annual non-competitive state musical festival for high schools was held at Lincoln on April 21. Approximately eight hundred students from Class A and B high schools participated in the festival.

"Toward Successful Marriage and Family Life" was theme of the Lincoln university institute of education for marriage held March 31-April 1.

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HOLLIS F. PRICE, *President*
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Mr. and Mrs. Abe Waldauer of Memphis, Tenn., have recently established a student loan fund at FISK UNIVERSITY in memory of Mrs. Lee J. Loventhal. Mrs. Loventhal, a long-time friend of Fisk, was killed last summer by an automobile. Her husband had been a Fisk trustee prior to his death.

■

Let the Day Perish, an original play by Waters E. Turpin, English instructor, at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, had its premiere on the campus March 21-24. Mr. Turpin is a native of Oxford, Md., and was educated in the grammar schools of New Jersey, Morgan college, and Columbia university, New York City. He is author of two novels, *These Low Grounds* (1937) and *O Canaan!* (1939).

■

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, has been awarded a National Urban League certificate of recognition in cognizance of his appointment by Governor Kerr Scott last year to the Board of Education of the State of North Carolina.

Albert C. Henry, freshman, won first prize in a contest conducted by *La Vie*, a French-language paper for students published at Dallas, Texas. The prize, a French-English dictionary, was awarded for finding errors in issues of the paper over a certain period of time. The choral club of the college was presented in concert at Fayetteville State college on March 19, under the direction of Mrs. Romaine S. Lambert of the St. Augustine music department.

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THE SOUTH PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Philadelphia, Pa.) has taken up the idea of fellowship house and Mrs. Kirk's 11A history classes have worked out a program centered around "democracy's unfinished business."

■

Four WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY students have been admitted to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. These students are Herman Tyson, a senior from Woodland Park, Mich., a major in economics; Lugenia Keith, a sophomore from Xenia, Ohio, a major in business administration; William Montgomery, a senior from Duquesne, Penn., a major in history; and Harold Feagins, a senior from Bessemer, Ala., also a major in history.

The personnel division of Wilberforce held a career conference at the university on April 19. Harold J. Bowers, supervisor of the division of teachers education and certification, announces that Wilberforce university has received full accreditation by the state of Ohio for the training of teachers in secondary education and in the special field of social business.

■

The WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE department of agriculture and its cooperative extension service sponsored a garden and home improvement day on March 30.

The home economics department held a marriage and family life institute on April 15 on the theme "New Approaches to Marriage and Family Life." Among the experts present were Dr. Evelyn M. Duvall, execu-

tive secretary for the National Council on Family Relations, Chicago; Dr. Alberta Turner, psychologist, State Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Sara Ann Brown, professor of home economics at West Virginia university, Morgantown, W. Va.

Other recent events at the college include an address by Jesse O. Thomas, of the American Red Cross, on March 26; a speech by Marshall L. Shepard, recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C., to the fourth annual men's day program on March 19; staging of the play *Dark of the Moon*, March 20-21, by the department of drama; presentation of Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees (CIO), by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity on March 12; and the second annual off-campus teacher-training project by the department of home economics on March 30.

Clarence Cameron White, violinist-composer and a former director of music at West Virginia State, was presented in a recital on March 22 in the college auditorium.

Austin W. Curtis, Sr., professor emeritus of agriculture at the college, died on March 23 at his home at Institute, W. Va., following a long illness. He would have observed his 78th birthday anniversary on May 17.

Mr. Curtis, a native of Wilmington, N. C., retired in August, 1945, after serving as a professor at the college for forty-six years. He was an alumnus of A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C., and did graduate

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work at the Cornell university school of agriculture. Mr. Curtis was the author of several books on agriculture and its related fields.

Dr. Davis has also announced that the West Virginia Board of Education has authorized employment of the architectural firm of Tucker and Silling of Charleston to begin drawing up plans and specifications for the proposed new science building for the college.

■

The campaign to raise $50,000 to build an alumni home for the more than 5,000 alumni of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was launched on March 19 with a "kick-off banquet." President Robert P. Daniel and Mrs. Georgia D. Taylor, president of the Alumni Association, were the principal speakers.

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BRANCH NEWS

(*Continued from page* 316)

City; and Dr. W. S. Boyd, El Reno; from New Mexico, Hobart LaGrone, Albuquerque; and from Texas, J. J. Jones, Texarkana; Mrs. Lulu B. White and Rev. L. H. Simpson, Houston; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; and Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth. Mrs. White is board chairman. States presidents on the board are: Drs. Johnson, White and Williamston, and J. J. Jones.

The board meeting on March 24, preceded the opening of the third annual Southwest Regional Conference, which got under way March 25 with business sessions and concluded Sunday afternoon, March 26, with a public meeting at which Attorney Thurgood Marshall, famous special counsel of the NAACP spoke.

Business sessions of the conference were held at the Salem Baptist church, 710 Bourbon Street, which is pastored by the Dallas branch president, Rev. B. R. Riley. Business extended through the day and was followed by an entertainment at the Zion Hill Baptist church, Flora and Bell streets. The entertainment featured presentation of a skit, "40 Years of Fighting", which portrays the 40-year history of the NAACP.

SEPARATE NOT EQUAL

(*Continued from page* 292)

was the fact that no argument by any group opposed to Sweatt's admission to the university is valid if it deprives Sweatt of *his individual constitutional right* to an education equal to that afforded white students in his state. Daniel had claimed that many Negroes are content to attend segregated schools and that, therefore, Mr. Marshall was not a fair spokesman for his race.

"*Sweatt* doesn't want segregation and isn't interested in segregation," Mr. Marshall retorted. "If Sweatt wants to go to the University of Texas and exercise *his* constitutional right, it cannot be conditioned on the wishes of any other citizen, whether he be white, brown, or any other color!"

AMERICA AWAITS DECISION

All America waits for the decisions to be handed down by the Supreme Court. Much more is involved than the opportunity for Heman Sweatt to secure his legal education. Whatever the verdict, no one denies for a moment that it will be a judicial landmark and that its implications will be historic and its effects far-reaching.

If the court rules segregation unconstitutional, we will have reached the end of an era of officially enforced second-class citizenship for a vast segment of the population of the United States.

If the court upholds the right of the southern states to maintain jim-crow barriers to equal opportunity, Negro Americans will suffer a tremendous setback in their continuing fight against discrimination.

If the court rules that states may not segregate students on the graduate and professional level, the opening wedge will have been driven in the final phase of the attack on legal props for racial segregation in public education and in all phases of American life.

Heman Marion Sweatt may prove, once and for all, that "separate" is not "equal."

PHILIPPA SCHUYLER

(*Continued from page* 276)

A few months later she received first and second prize in a nationwide contest for young composers. *Time* called her the best young composer in the U. S.

At 14, Philippa performed the Saint Saens' Concerto No. 2 with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and had her own composition, *Rumpelstiltskin,* played the same evening before an audience of 15,000 at Lewisohn Stadium in New York. It was the biggest thing any young musician had ever done in the U. S. before or since. The *New York Times* reviewer said:

> She revealed herself a pianist, without regard to age, of extraordinary natural ability. She disclosed imagination only to be found in artists on the highest level.

After that, Philippa went on a nationwide tour, making her debut in Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Seattle, etc. She has made it a rule never to play to segregated audiences, not even in the South. And she still had time to write *Sleepy Hollow Sketches* for symphony orchestra.

The next thing Philippa had to do was to conquer our nearest neighbors in the Caribbean and that she has been busy doing this spring.

CARIBBEAN TOUR

In Habana, Cuba, Philippa played at the University of Habana and at the exclusive Atenas Club before a specially select audience of writers, artists, and diplomats, which included Enrique Gacell of the House of Representatives and Ambassador and Madame Zephyrin of Haiti.

But the high point of her Caribbean tour came when she reached Haiti where she was a guest of the government. She played twice at the Theater Verdure, the stadium at the Haitian Exposition. Her second appearance by special request was before an audience of four thousand young people from various schools led by Raymond Doret, minister of education. Philippa was presented with a flag of Haiti by six-year-old Master Lherisson, son of Dr. Camille Lherisson. During the performance, a letter of welcome to her from the noted historian, Dantès Bellegarde was read and a poem of admiration penned by the famed poet, Léon Laleau. The two most distinguished composers of Haiti were there, Ludovic Lamothe and Jules Heraux; as well as Jean Fouchard, commissionaire général of the Exposition; Noe Fourcand, minister of finance; Pierre-Noel, famous artist who created the stamps celebrating the 200th anniversary of Port-au-Prince; while Charles de Catalonge, veteran actor, recited a short history of Philippa.

MEETS PRESIDENT

The next day, His Excellency, President Dumarsais Estimé, received Philippa at the national palace, and announced he would confer upon her the Decoration of Honor and Merit; the only time it has been given during the Exposition.

Philippa and her mother then flew to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and for the first time in history, accord-

ing to local residents, the largest auditorium in town—Center theater—was filled to capacity for a piano recital.

The popular new governor, Morris de Castro and Alton Adams, famous bandmaster of the U. S. Navy welcomed the young artist on the stage.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, was very good to Philippa, too. Her orchestral works were broadcast on the radio and she appeared several times —once at the Veteran's Hospital Theater at San Patricio to a capacity audience; once at the Y.M.C.A. before hundreds of soldiers just in from maneuvers; and at the exclusive Convent of the Sacred Heart.

WAKE UP SERVICE

(*Continued from page* 284)

women who are subscribers to the Wake Up Service, their appreciation is expressed in constant praise.

The plan is very simple. A plumber, say, before leaving his office accompanied by all his helpers, lifts the receiver and requests that his calls be transferred to the Wake Up Service number. Mrs. Jones is on the job all day during the plumber's absence, carefully recording every call for her silent. At the end of the day she reads off her record to him. In this way the plumber never misses a call or an order of any kind.

Another subscriber is a fashion model who found it impossible to have a telephone installed in her apartment for several months. Mrs. Jones takes her calls. She knows she will receive three or four pay-station calls from this subscriber. Not so convenient for the model, but better than losing a possible engagement.

"Never a dull moment around here," Mrs. Jones relates. A man called excitedly one day and asked if she could find his war bride. He thought her service was a detective agency.

HISTORY IN NEW JERSEY

(*Continued from page* 281)

The Joint Council had however accomplished something significant. We had demonstrated the fact that we had a sound piece of legislation, and we had proved that the people of New Jersey felt strongly enough about it to take the trouble to put pressure on members of the lower house.

We immediately announced our intention to introduce the bill in the January, 1949 session of the legislature, with accent on the Senate. We made minor changes in the bill in order to bring some of the language into conformity with that contained in the report issued the previous spring by the Governor's Committee on Civil Liberties. This body had always agreed with the objectives contained in our bill, but had declined to recommend it or any other legislation in their official report. Conferences were held with Governor Driscoll, and he indicated his feeling that legislation of this type was sound. Consequently when the Governor delivered his message to the legislature in January, 1949,

he asked specifically for passage of the Freeman bill or of a bill with similar objectives.

The legislature convened on January 17, 1949, and the Freeman bill was the first bill to be introduced in the Assembly. Unlike its previous introduction in the Assembly "by request" it now enjoyed the official backing of the largest and most powerful delegation in the legislature: that of Essex county. Where before support for the bill had been secured with reluctance, now that the Governor was championing it, the attitude of many people had undergone a change. An interesting side-light was the persistent effort of the Negro legislator, who had opposed us up to this point, to become a co-sponsor of the bill.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED

When the bill was presented in the Assembly, it unanimously passed by a 59 to 0 vote, but the big job of getting it through the Senate remained.

During negotiations on the bill, members of the senatorial caucus presented the Joint Council some 22 amendments, with the statement that acceptance of these amendments would advance consideration of the bill in the caucus. It was evident that some of these amendments would have cut the heart out of the bill and it was emphasized that no such amendments would be countenanced. Since we had been assured of the votes of the five Democrats in the Senate, we needed only six Republican votes to pass the bill, if reported out. However, it was also clear that the Democrats would never have an opportunity to vote on the bill without the 11 votes in the Republican caucus necessary to get the bill "reported out on the floor."

Finally on March 7 the bill was "reported out on the floor" with several minor amendments, and when the vote was taken the Senate voted unanimous passage of the bill.

The unbelievable had happened. In little more than a year the people of the State of New Jersey had made their will known in such an unmistakable fashion that their elected representatives were forced to act.

On April 5, 1949, Governor Driscoll, in the presence of the small group which had led the fight for its passage, affixed his signature to the Freeman bill. Thus history was made in the State of New Jersey.

A TRIVIALITY

(*Continued from page* 294)

September 19, 1949

Mr. Joseph W. Eaton
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Your letter to the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of California, concerning the painting of Epoch III, Panel II, in the rotunda of the State Capitol Building, has been referred to me.

Steps have been taken and corrections made in accordance with your recommendations.

We are glad that you brought this matter to our attention, as we appreciate your suggestions.

Very truly yours,
JUSTIN G. CHILD, Chief
Buildings and Grounds Division

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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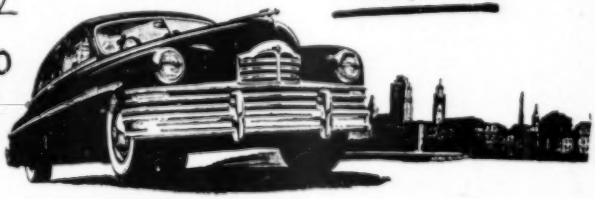

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Cash	$ 131,073.16
Stocks & Bonds	1,312,588.17
Real Estate, Mortgages and Policy Loans	1,078,310.24
Interest, Rents and Premiums Due and Accrued	25,257.29
Total	$2,547,228.86

— LIABILITIES —

Legal Reserve on Outstanding Policies	$1,354,947.94
Reserved for Claims, Taxes, Dividends and Misc.	121,365.83
	$1,476,313.77
Capital, Contingent Reserves and Surplus	1,070,915.09
Total	$2,547,228.86

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